The New-York Times.

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FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Secession in Speech.

Interesting News from the Pacific.

The United States mail steamer *Star of the West*, Capt. Gray, arrived at this port last evening, from Aspinwall March 4, bringing the California mails and specie of Feb. 19. The principal specie by this vessel is small, being but $400,000. The passengers have been kept constantly informed, by way of the Overland Mail and the Telegraphic Office.

The dates of our San Francisco correspondence extend over two months. Of Steamer Bay and its Peculiarities—Rainy Weather—The Colorado Expedition—The Steamer Uncle Sam in a Storm—United States Property Thrown Overboard.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

The *Golden Age* takes her departure this afternoon at 4 o'clock, instead of Monday, as is usually the rule when steamer-day falls on Sunday. The announcement is that everybody is hurried, and it makes sharp work among the merchants, who must necessarily make their collections two days earlier than usual. Steamer day—with us being a general settling-up time, all bills are payable then; goods are sold, payable steamer day, and every kind of bill comes in on that eventful, dreaded day—even washbills and boot-blacking. Up to the hour of closing the banks, our merchants are flying about, and their clerks, with hands full of bills, rush in upon you with a "pay-or-die" expression of countenance, which, towards night, in consequence of frequent refusals, gets fiercer, and can hardly bar out the reluctant coin more in fear than willingness. The moment three o'clock comes you are comparatively safe, and then people breathe freer, pleuby duties are over and they proceed to indulge the inner man after their dry duties. The merchants retire to their offices, and up to midnight, and even till morning, their busy pens scratch, scratch, and John Jones knoweth why his coat-iron sold and sheet-iron shovels did not bring him hundred per cent. profit, and the agent of Cochen cotts is enlightened as to the latter market and is told why the dumpties brand sold for only 15 cents; how Cooper, with iron hoops, could scarcely restrain the bulked strength of a hundred pounds of H; how, notwithstanding the cheese market was heavy, the lively supplement of his lot attracted the attention of all the "shippers" bound down the coast, with passengers who bought largely, but owing to their insisting on stealing it before weighing, it fell short, and on country up was found wanting.

Another apologizes for the smallness of his remittance, by reason of delinquent tenders up country, who don't come down with the dust. Married men write home, loving letters to their wives, enumerate their children, and forget to cross their t's and dot their i's from absence of mind and thinking of the eyes they saw on Montgomery-street when going to dinner; and by the same token the aforesaid wives may be at the present listening to the hymn songs of Procrastination. How do you pronounce the name? Is it Pierce-ipation, Pickletinning or what? Remember, we are the other side of the Rocky Mountains and can't catch the pronunciation at this distance. But to go back to steamer day, or rather steamer night, for nobody pretends to do much until night; for the Express offices it tastes like the pole on election day—A great crowd crowding up to the counter, with little packages for the old folks at home; daguerreotypes for sweethearts; presents for brothers and sisters and some "Shanghai toy for" little Johnny." All memorandums for drafts on the Eastern cities are handed in early in the day, and are made out, signed, and at a certain hour a clerk mounts a rostrum and calls out the names, the *avant grand*, two pounded at least, answer and receive their drafts, the money having been paid in with the memorandums. Then comes a time of sealing and directing their letters, long decks being ranged around the room for the accommodation of the public. Most of these are merchants and laboring men, to whom writing a letter is no small affair, and congratulating the progress of being addressed, *It is no joke*. At the steamer offices as well as the expresses, there is a crowd of cash and the rustling of gold, and bustling up of notes; clerks are busy making out receipts and bills of lading, while their bosses are in the office counting over the their correspondence, and then the mail hours had them. About 6 o'clock man, hunting the carriages, express wagons and this of dealers, begin to *set towards the wharf, and by 9 the* "All aboard that are going" is cried out. Query: If all going where who were going, how many passengers would there be left? Then comes a great time, and the hugging and kissing begin—such awkward kissing too: random shots, as outrageous waste of the good things of this life. Sometimes a kiss lights on the nose, eye, ear, or is lost in a head of mussed up hair. A bonnet stands no kind of a chance—it gets squashed on the first movement, and by the time a woman has got through and been passed from hand to hand, or rather arm to arm, of brothers, cousins, friends and acquaintances, she is a pitiable object, and presents the appearance of having gone through an Irish row—red eyes, hair down, bonnet smashed and knocked around on one side of the head, shawl awry, and the general symmetry of her figure destroyed by sundries stuffed full of dates, from fresh figs to apples, cake, ginger snaps, letters, a little good brandy, magazines, novels, and a bottle of milk for the baby. Among the gents a drink all around is the panacea for all the sorrows of parting, and there is a general drowning of grief over a bottle of champagne. Another "all aboard," a last shaking of hands, a last random kiss, redolent of brandy and water, fired off at the bewhiskered, over-heated functionaries, the second bell rings, the last lingering cousin is hauled, who is always dragged on board at the very minute the plank comes in, out of breath, cursed by the officers and laughed at by the crowd, the wheels revolve, those on the wharf give three cheers, these on board respond—another round, and every steams the noble ship with her precious freight of lives and gold. The wretched woman waves her damn hand-kerchief, the crowd return to their occupations, the engineers into locomotives, sleepy clerks and bosses to sea, go to breakfast or to bed, a sense of relief is experienced by all and a listless day follows. Those who have their wives go out on the road in the afternoon, and those who have none ride with those who have; and then ends "steamer-day," so come around again in two weeks with all its emotions, cares and labors.

Politics is a great country generally—I believe Mexico understood—and whatever it needs is done up to the hustle. When it is dry, it is the driest day—and when it is wet, it is the wettest and consequently

Continued. For two weeks—ever since the last steamer sailed—we have had the disciplines of the climate in abundance. It has rained uncomfortably, continually and incessantly—morning, noon and night—and the farmers are delighted. The rain has extended all over the country, further south than usual, and more rain has fallen in the south than for four years past. The cattle have been suffering dreadfully for grass. The cows lowed, and lo! the rain came, and not a blade has been left unfelt for it. The major part of the sub-soil can dance well, and the abundance of water with the Rains to wash out the yellow stuff that they have been piling up in immense heaps, waiting for it to be converted to its proper sense of them will wash themselves—for as a general thing miners are (judging from appearance) badly off for CHARLEY'S No. 1. There is no doubt, but what the coming year will be the great prosperous of the farmers of any yet.

*The incessant rain has thrown a damper upon business, and there has been no two's company in fancy boots, India-rubber coats, and umbrellas. The latter could not get out, and bells and parties have been postponed till the dust lair nights—except one, which was a party of the season, given by our esteemed citizen, E. J. VANDEWATER, a few evenings since, composed of the *crème de la crème* of San Francisco Society. I might say of the first water, for it poured down a part of the evening; but it don't seem to make much difference whether it rains or not—everybody goes to their delightful gatherings, and wouldn't miss them on any account. I would write out a full account of it, *à la* Saratoga and Newport, did it not seem too much on the Jonah order. Suffice it to say, that judges, senators authors, (we have authors in California,) poets and painters, were there, and the display of crinoline would have been approved in Fifth-avenue. In fact, our ladies set no favors of that it strengthens, and won't thank its denizens for their patronizing approval. They can, and do, dress as well, if not better—are not dependent on them for the fashions—have their Madame Crinoline's and Mulgrew's "from Paris" with the last new folly. Bugeaud bonnets, and all the little auxiliary charms fresh by every steamer. I think no man or woman of any taste could have found fault with the ladies or their dresses on the occasion referred to. It was a delightful party, and VANDEWATER is entitled to a diploma and gold medal on the children salad question.*

There was a slight shock of an earthquake during the evening, but nobody at the party knew anything of it until reading the papers next morning, as they had a pleasant earthquake of their own. Every window in the house was responding to the lively movements of Billy Bob's patent leathers in the rush lan polka.

*The Expedition to the Colorado, under the command of Col. HEINTZMAN, of which I spoke in my last, was dispatched on the 11th, in the steamer *Uncle Sam*. They had scarcely proceeded fifty miles on their voyage before they encountered a terrible southeast gale, which raised a heavy sea, and being deeply loaded, came rather bad weather of it. While the gale was at its height, one of the wheel-ropes or rudder-chains broke, and the ship fell off into the trough of the sea, and while in this position a heavy sea boarded her, crushing in the pilot-house, upper cabin, and rushing down into the hold. She scarcely rest a foot to the starboard, which the captain perceiving gave immediate orders to lighten the ship. The officers mustered their men, and after putting over twenty tons of coal, commenced on the commissary and quartermaster's stores; pack-saddles, tents, tent-poles, pork, flour, and barley, soon followed, and a lot of cartridge and ammunition—(enabling Davy Jones to have a shot in his locker if he likes.) In the darkness several of the officers' trunks went over, and the order was given to put over the two hundred mules on deck.*

The poor animals seemed to have an idea of their danger and opposed every effort, jammed in naphey were, and it was found almost impossible (to get the first over. One poor little fellow nearest the gangway was thrown over, but just then the ship was got around and the order countermanded. They headed for port, and got in next morning—came into the wharf, despite the weather we were told. The Quartermaster Department had men working night and day and all Sunday making more pack saddles, and the ship finally sailed again on the 16th with everything in order, but as if the fates were against her it came on to blow harder than ever that night, and the pilots reported terrible weather outside. She probably got into Monterey and rode out the gale, if not, it is more than likely that the poor mules have at last met the fate they so narrowly escaped before.

As evidence of the dangerous position of the ship, it was stated that after the sea boarded her the water in the engine room was up to the waists of the firemen, who never flinched from their duty, but fired up until every inch of steam she could bear was put on. The officers on board speak in glowing terms of Capt. HUNTINGTON and the officers of the ship, as well as of the ship herself; they say she never gave a groan or a creak, but stood up to her work nobly. It was a providential escape, and it is to be hoped that they have all reached San Diego safely, where the mules are to be disembarked.

JOHN PARRAMAN has sent me word that PARRAMAN & Co.'s Express bag will close in five minutes, and the TIMES man had better hurry up the items, or the document would be left. Now to have it left would not be right—and as JOHN PARRAMAN is generally considered a man of his word, I shouldn't wonder if he closed that bag, if I don't hurry up. Want of time has cut the TIMES readers out of a lot of very interesting items—a sore loss to them, but they must bear it as well as they can, and wait until the next steamer arrives. And so shall it be. PODGERS.

Miscellaneous.

A terrible storm had occurred in the Pacific, which caused great destruction of shipping property. The steamer *Uncle Sam* returned to San Francisco Feb. 12, having been driven back. It was found necessary to throw overboard about $20,000 worth of property to lighten the vessel.

A letter from Los Angeles says: "A great many Mormon Bovers, with teams, are reported to be on their way hither after goods. About 40 of them arrived at San Bernardino a few days ago. Domestics, such as Merrimac prints, Kentucky jeans, drillings, and similar classes of goods, are in greatest demand. Indeed, it is said that the wants of the Saints cannot be supplied, for the goods are not to be had, and the speculators buy up the market; and no how, as often as possible, in an increasing activity in various articles may be noted, with an upward tendency. Take the simple article of cotton-yarn; it got up to 25 per pound, and none to be had, though much needed among the brethren. An operator in San Francisco hearing of it, bought up all there was in market, and then has it all his own way—so I hear. The ordinary price of that useful fabric is said to be about two bits."

The Los Angeles Vineyard adds: The principal cause of the great increase of trade through our city, is owing to the fact that it is becoming known by men engaged in introducing goods into Utah, that goods can be taken over this route with less expense, and with less risk, and in less time, than over any other route.

Since the 1st of January there have left this city about sixty wagons loaded with goods for that market. The value of these goods is from $60,000 to $70,000 each. Each wagon is loaded with about 4,000 pounds. Of one train of twenty-five wagons, which left last month, five wagons with their loads, belonging to the firm of BOWMAN & Co., of this city.

There is now in this place, or on the way here, not less than one hundred tons of goods, in transit to Utah. The transportation of these goods will employ not far from one hundred six-mule teams and wagons.

Mrs. JANE WOOD, the actress, had obtained her divorce from her husband.

The Northern Californian, published at Union, Humboldt County, contains some additional particulars of Gen. KIBBE'S campaign against the Indians. In his last battle, one Lieut. WINDERS surprised an Indian camp in the Redwoods, on Monday, killed several, caught one prisoner, and routed them consistely from all their positions.

A party of Comanche Indians, some sixty or eighty, came in two of the stations about 250 miles east of the Rio Grande, and told the station-keepers that they wanted the horses, and took thirty-five head of animals. The Indians said that if the Mail Company had greater need of the horses than themselves, they could come or send for them.

The San Francisco *Herald* says: "We are put in possession of the following particulars by Mr. BERNARD O'HANLON, who arrived from Victoria yesterday. Mr. O'HANLON left Semiahmoo on Thursday night last for Victoria, and just previous to his leaving some Indians came in, who reported that the Cowlitzes and Sicheem Indians had murdered thirty-four white men in the Cowlitzgan Pass, between Fraser's River and Point Roberts. It seems that some ninety immigrants from Australia had located themselves at Point Roberts for the time being, and the murdered men were supposed to be of their number. It was thought that the act had been committed in revenge for the killing of a "siwash," or chief of the Sticksens, perpetrated a short time previous by some parties connected with a trading schooner, the name of which is unknown. The people of Semiahmoo were preparing to receive an attack, as the Cowlitzgans and Sicheem are two of the most warlike and determined tribes in that region."

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The Washington Territorial Legislature adjourned by limitation of time, on the 3d of February. A member of the Upper House, named H. J. C. MAINES, had a fight with a member of the Lower House, named JOHN D. BATES, after adjournment, in which the latter got worsted.

An iron mine has been discovered near Chehalem Valley, about thirteen miles from Portland, which promises to yield a rich supply of superior ore. Specimens of the same have been made of this iron, which are pronounced to be of the best quality. The neighborhood of the mine is heavily timbered with fir-trees, which can be used for smelting the ore. It is thought that the discovery is a very valuable one.

The Hon. ANDRONICO CARTWRIGHT, Commissioner on the part of the United States to run the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia, arrived at Olympia, W. T., on the 20th January, accompanied by Lieut. PARKS, Chief Astronomer.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A vessel arrived at the Sandwich Islands reports that absolute possession has been taken of Johnson's Island by a force from San Francisco, acting for the Pacific Guano Company, and improvements were in progress with a view to the convenience of shipping off guano. The clipper-ship *Harvey Birch* had taken in a part of cargo.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* of the 29th January, says: The schooner E. L. *Frost* sailed this morning on a secret expedition, said to be on a visit to Ganger Rico Island, supposed to be a guano island in about lat. 10 degrees north, and near the meridian, or about 2,000 miles west of this port. She will be absent about six or eight weeks. It is reported also that the *San Diego* will leave here on the same errand to-day or to-morrow.

The *Advertiser* of the 31 December says: The United States surveying schooner *Fremont Dwyer* sailed yesterday on a short cruise, to survey the islands and shoals that lie to the northward of this group.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* prefaces the following communication with remarks implying that the outrage perpetrated by the Russian cruiser is in violation of treaty stipulations:

"AYAN, October 8th, Oct. 1, 1858.—There has been quite difficulty into season between the French whale ships and Russian brig Constantine. It originated in an attempt on the part of the captain of the brig to force the ship *Ville de Rouen* from the harbor of Ayan, and prevent his whaling there. The captains of the brig Constantine and also of the *Orozfo Bay* have been very zealous in their endeavors to frighten American and other ships from Okhotsk Sea whaling. Whether they have succeeded in intimidating many American shipmasters from going there another season, (by mere threats of armed cruisers) yet remains to be seen. The brig took possession of Ayan, and has been here all the season, until the difficulty with the French ship. The Russian captain called upon the Governor to assist, but that worthy individual had the good sense to mind his own business, and let the Emperor of Russia alone; consequently the captain left the bay in high dudgeon. Capt. ERSKINE took possession of Tavisk Bay, and held it without molestation; but there were no whales in the bay."

NEW-GRANADA.

News from Bogota—The Trade of Panama to Guayaquil and Central America—The St. Mary's—The Washington Star—Naval News—Loss of a Magdalena River Steamer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

The mail from Bogota brings dates only to Jan. 26, that for the succeeding fortnight having failed to connect at Carthagena with the British steamer at Aspinwall. The annual session of the Congress of New-Granada was to commence on Feb. 1, and most of the members had arrived at the capital. There is no news of any great importance. In the State of Cundinamarca, an active canvass for Governor was going on. In the State of Antioquia so many assassinations had taken place within the last few months, as to attract the serious attention of the Government. The Liberal party, which is out of power in that State, curiously enough attributed this increase of capital offences to the severity of the criminal laws. One of the Bogota papers (*El Porvenir*) says, it is well known that a conspiracy exists in the States of Bolivar and Magdalena, to separate themselves from their sister States. It says the disaffection in those States is confined to a few of the Government opposition, who are in desperate want of offices, and who do not see any other way to get them than through disunion. It ridicules the idea that they can succeed.

One of the American steamers, running on the river Magdalena, the *Mompox*, has been lost by running against a snag.

Panama is just as quiet as usual. Indeed, a "solitude in some vast wilderness" could not be much duller. The merchants find their trade materially lessened since the blockade of Guayaquil by the Peruvian fleet—Ecuador taking a considerable quantity of goods from us in exchange for cocoa, "Panama" hats, &c. The Central American trade is getting, every month, more active, in consequence of the regular steam communication afforded by the Panama Railroad Company; and it is expected, in another year, it will so increase as to enable the Company to run a semi-monthly instead of a monthly steamer. The new steamer *Guatemala*, just finished in New-York for this trade, is expected out in a couple of months to run in connection with the *Columbus*. It is wonderful how much agriculture has been stimulated on all the Pacific coast of Central America by the opening of a rapid and cheap route by which coffee, indigo, cochineal, balsam, cocoa, hides, deer-skins, &c., can find a cash market. Two or three years later, after the new coffee, cocoa trees and cotton plants have had time to produce, the amount of these products crossing the Isthmus to American and European markets, will constitute no mean figures in the commercial tables of the world.

The Panama Railroad Company have just made arrangements, whereby shippers in England may send their goods on through bills of lading to Valparaiso, all the way by steam, for £15 10s., or about $76 per ton, thus avoiding delays and the onerous charges of express and commission agents. This will increase the business of the Company immensely. It is to be hoped some speedy arrangement will be made whereby the extraordinary rates of steam freight between New York and San Francisco may be largely reduced. With lines of propellers on both oceans, goods might be taken from New York to San Francisco at even less rates than from Southampton to Valparaiso. Now, the steam rates between the two former ports are enormous—being on "slow" freight from 8 to 9 1/2 per ton.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* arrived at Panama from Acapulco on the 21st ultimo, after a passage of twenty-six days, with her own as well as her relief crew on board. The old officers and crew go home on the Aspinwall steamer to-day. The new officers are as follows:

Commander—R. D. Thorburn; First Lieutenant—G. S. Balch; Second Lieutenant—Jas. H. Moore; Third Lieutenant—S. L. Phelps; Purser—George H. Ritchie; Lieutenant commanding Marines—C. L. Sayre; Surgeon—J. T. Mason; Asst Surgeon—J. J. Magee; Captain's Clerk—Jas. H. Thorburn.

The officers we bring home are:

Commander—C. H. Davis; Lieutenants—J. S. Maury, D. F. McCorkle, W. H. Ward; Surgeon—J. W. Taylor; Assistant Surgeon—Stewart Kennedy; Purser—W. A. Ingersoll; Lieutenant Marines—R. M. D. Reynolds.

Lieutenant PARKER was detached from the *St. Marys* by Flag-Officer LOCKE, and ordered to the *Saratoga*.

I notice a bitter article in the Washington *Star*, the data for which is evidently furnished by the Secretary of the Navy, charging your regular correspondent with malice in his comments upon the bungling business as to the relief of the *St. Marys*. The letter commented upon so severely, was not by your own correspondent, but from the facts stated, I judge it to have been *written by a naval gentleman in Panama*. It was an expensive and tedious affair, this waiting six weeks or two months in Panama, and then the uncertain hunt for the *St. Marys* on the West Coast—the crowding together of both crews in a small vessel in a tropical climate, and lastly, the fortnight's detention of the old crew in Panama after turning over the ship. But I believe it was a *contretemps* which could not have been well foreseen by the Secretary. And it is to not at all likely the thing will ever again be repeated. There was no necessity of sending out the relief for the *St. Marys* until the Secretary had information that she was at anchor at Panama. From the time a vessel drops her anchor in the Bay until the news can reach Washington and the officers and crew be relieved, need not be more than 30 to 35 days at furthest. And it would be far better that the two years' cruise should be exceeded that period, than that the officers should be put to the expense of *living two or three months on shore*, at an expense to themselves or the Government of thousands of dollars and any amount of inconvenience, in waiting for the uncertain return of their vessel.

The *Cyane*, which was at Callao on the 27th January, when the British steamer left, ought to be in, in a day or two; and the *Vandalia* is expected in the course of the present month from the coast of Mexico. The flag-ship *Merrimack*, which is at Realejo, is soon expected. The *Decatur* will also come here from Realejo, should she not have received her new orders to go to San Francisco. The British frigate *Sirius* arrived at Panama ten days since, from the coast of Mexico, with $600,000 for England, and sailed on a cruise in a couple of days after. The French steamship *La Megère* arrived here on the 26th. She took the French flag-ship *Andromède* in tow near the mouth of the Bay, but finding she had not power enough to mount a head-wind with her, dropped her on the 28th. She has not yet arrived. Both the French vessels will go to Realejo. There is no other war-vessel at Aspinwall save the flag-ship *Roanoke*. F. W. E.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Blockade of Guayaquil—Peru Treacherous—Chilian Mediation—Departure of the French Residents—The Revolution in Chili—Business Dull at Valparaiso.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, March 4, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 26th ult., with dates from Valparaiso to Feb. 1, and Callao and Lima to the 11th. The *Cuzco* did not touch at Guayaquil.

ECUADOR.

The French steamer *La Megere*, tender to the Admiral's ship, arrived at Panama on the 28th ult., with dates from Guayaquil to the 19th. There is no other news, save that the blockade of the port was still continued by *four ships of the Peruvian fleet*, and the crews were scouring a good deal down ashore. The Ecuadorians had a force of about 1,500 men in the city, badly armed and worse disciplined. The Government appears to lack means to invade Peru in the south.

PERU.

Peru is tolerably quiet, the discontented, at present being without a leader—ECHENIQUE is too cowardly and careful for the post—VIVANCO has lost prestige on account of his bad management of the last revolt—and ELIAS is loathed for action from a chronic disease. President CASTILLA is using every fair as well as foul means to raise recruits for his threatened war against Ecuador, but without much success. Rumors being too prone to afford much profit in the way of robbery—and a Peruvian soldier has but little other incentive to risk a broken head.

At Islay from Chili has arrived at Lima clothed with powers from his Government to mediate between Peru and Ecuador. He has addressed a communication to the Minister of the latter Republic, offering his good offices to settle the differences, which proposition is replied to favorably by the Minister. Peru, so far as is known, has not decided to accept the mediation.

Several silver arrests have been made at Lima and Callao of persons charged with conspiracy against the Government, who have been thrown into the castle at Callao. CARLOS J. MASSALVE, who claimed to be an American citizen, but who is not, has been released on $4,000 bail to keep the peace.

Assassinations and robberies are fearfully frequent in Lima, and the newspapers complain that the Police is so bad that no arrests are ever made of the assassins. In the meantime the Legislative Assembly is seriously inclined to pass a bill now before it, abolishing capital punishment.

Don CIPRIANO CONCHA ZAVALETA, a member of the Lima Congress, has been appointed Peruvian Minister to Washington, and Don NICOLAS LINARES Secretary of Legation.

The Minister of Justice has addressed a note to the President of the Supreme Court in relation to the imprisonment of Pedro Duncan, a French subject, on a criminal charge. I wrote you in my last that Monsieur HUET, the French Consul-General, who is charged with diplomatic power, had struck his flag and gone on board the French frigate *Andromède*, because of the refusal of President CASTILLA to release this man, and that the case had been referred to the Emperor NAPOLEON by CASTILLA. The Minister of Justice tells the President of the Court that Peru will rather suffer "all the consequences that a diplomatic complication can produce than to manifest the least lack of confidence in the intelligence and severe rectitude of his tribunal"—but wishes him to have the man judged as soon as possible, in consonance with the strict letter and spirit of the laws. It is presumed, however, that the Court will take good care M. DUNCAN is not convicted. M. HUET has gone away, in the *Andromède*, not to return until this question is definitely resolved.

Business is duller than ever in Lima, Callao and the Chincha Islands. This is partly owing to the wretched Bolivian currency, in use in Peru, the intrinsic value of which is scarcely over 60 cents on a dollar, and partly to the uneasy state of the public mind, which is continually influenced by fears of revolution. The amount of guano exported in January is only 6,811 tons in nine vessels, five of which went to England and four to the United States. Exchange on England is at 42 pence. Chili condors, whose intrinsic value is say $9 in the United States, are at 12 per cent. premium on their nominal value of $10. South American ounces are 18 per cent. premium on a valuation of $17, and the pound sterling brings 17 per cent. premium.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Commander LOCKWOOD, was at Callao, to sail in a day or two for [illegible]

BOLIVIA

[illegible] at present is at Oruro.

[illegible] Consul-General [illegible] Paz, by whom he was [illegible] Province of Yungas, Bolivia. Captain [illegible] Peru, and Peace [illegible] been notified to leave within eight days.

CHILI.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government presses to belittle the revolutionary movement against President MONTT and his Government, it is quite manifest, from the tenor of private letters and verbal accounts, that it is every day acquiring greater consistency and strength. The rich and populous City and Province of Talca has declared against the Government, and it is said Concepcion is also in the hands of the revolutionists.

In conversation a day or two since with a Peruvian statesman, who is well-informed in Chili matters, I asked what the prospect was for a successful issue of the revolution. He remarked: "It depends almost entirely upon the course Gen. BULNES may take. He is at present quietly, to all appearances, living on his estates. If he should decide to favor the party in arms against the Government, that party will certainly succeed. If he takes the other side, the revolutionists are lost. If he remains neutral, the chances are about even."

The Government has sent from 200 to 300 men to the rich mining district of Copiapo, but this force is so small that it dare not advance further than Monte Amargo, on the line of the railroad. The revolutionists have fortified themselves in Copiapo, and are quietly waiting for outbreaks in other parts, so as to oblige the Government to scatter its forces as much as possible. They are said to have from 900 to 1,400 men under arms. In Talca the revolutionary movement commenced on the 31st January. A son of Gen. LAS HERAS is in command of the revolutionists, and is said to have 600 cavalry in the field. The Government has sent only 300 men to the port of Constitucion to stifle the movement in Talca. The provinces of Nuble and Aconcagua are in partial revolt, and the next mail was expected to bring bad news to the Government from the province of Arauco. The Government dare not send away its troops from Valparaiso to put down these movements, because it is there were the grand move is daily expected. It is greatly feared if the people rise in Valparaiso that the mob will commit many excesses, as there is an enormous amount of wealth at that great commercial point.

The revolutionists have torn up some of the rails between Caldera and Copiapo, to prevent the Government forces from getting to Copiapo and the other towns in revolt in the province of Atacarma.

Incidents of the Chilian Revolution have come to my knowledge, one of which, as I learn it from an American civil engineer of high character, who was a witness of the scene, is worth relating. President MONTT dispatched the 32-gun steamship *Esmeralda* to Caldera, as soon as he heard of the rising at Copiapo, with 250 troops to put it down. The *Esmeralda*, on dropping anchor at the port, discovered a man very composedly sitting on a fine horse, close to the landing, intently watching the ship. Rightly divining that *this individual was the Revolutionary Governor* of Caldera, and wishing by all means to prevent the news of their arrival from reaching Copiapo, the commander of the *Esmeralda* at once sent four boats of armed men to the shore, with orders to prevent the starting of the locomotive, which, it was perceived, was firing up. As the boat neared the shore, the engineer ran for his life, but the Governor jumped on to the locomotive. Presently, as the shots from the government rifles dropped like hail around the free horse, he gave one defiant snort, and started like the wind on his course, breaking the feed-pipe, which was supplying the machine with water from the reservoir. The Governor continued his break-neck speed for about 15 miles, when, the water being exhausted, he ran the locomotive partly off the track, in such a manner that great delay must be experienced in getting it on again. A hand-car being near at hand, he hopped on to it, and propelled it for the distance of about two miles, when he took up several rails and buried them deeply in the sand. A couple of miles further, and buried more rails—and so on, burying rails, until he had run the whole 50 miles to Copiapo. It is day or two after this the Government troops, by repairing the road, managed to get as far as Monte Amargo, half way from Caldera. Then they advanced ten miles further, when they were met by 60 of the revolutionists, armed with Sharpe's rifles, who compelled them to fall back to the Monte. The Governor had safely arrived at Copiapo, preventing his party from being taken by surprise. At the last accounts, President MONTT's men were fortifying themselves at Monte Amargo, with every prospect of having to "cut dirt" at the first demonstration of GALLO's determined little forces. The latter is said to have 1,000 men, well armed.

A few days after the occurrences narrated above, the Government party planted a cannon directly in the road at Monte Amargo, with the idea to fire into any train from Copiapo that might come down. The revolutionists reconnoitred this battery and at once laid a plan to destroy it. This plan was an entirely original one. They placed a heavy iron water-tank and also a stone-car, heavily loaded, on the rails about ten miles above Monte Amargo, where there is a down-grade all the way of over sixty feet, and set them agoing. When this novel train reached the Monte, the momentum had become fearful. When it struck the cannon it knocked it something short of a mile and buried it something over that depth in the sand.

The Government papers charge that the priests are helping forward the revolutionary movement, and call upon the Government to watch them narrowly and punish them severely if they are caught promoting trouble. If the priests of Chili are on the Liberal side this time, it will be the first time they have been caught in such company in South America for a long time.

Arrests continue to be made in all parts of the Republic, and the prisoners are judged by military tribunals. Mr. TOMAS GALLO, brother to the leader of the Copiapó revolt, and of ANIBAL GALLO, member of Congress, who is now in prison at Santiago, has escaped from his jailers. Messrs. Toro, David, Blanat, Ramayuda, Cobos, Gonyenchea, Arteaga, Mesa, and many others have lately been arrested in Valparaiso.

Government is paying $20 bounty to each recruit.

The proprietors of the *Mercurio*, whose paper has been suspended ever two months, has offered the Government security in $50,000 to be allowed to resume their journal, but have been refused. The *Mercurio* was making $30,000 a year clear profits. Its place is attempted to be supplied by a miserable affair, the *Comercio*, which does not publish any news on the Revolution, but is filled with stupid essays on the virtues of submission to order—since deposition.

An extraordinary session of Congress was convened on the 15th January, which gave President MONTT full powers to act against the revolutionists as he might see fit.

The port of Caldera having fallen into the hands of the Government party, the blockade has been raised and the port declared open to trade.

The principal properties Feb. 1 has been unprecedentedly dull in a business point of view, in consequence of the political excitement, as well as the unfavorable rates of exchange, which prevents remittances from the Peruvian markets. White Shootings and American Drills are scarce, with an upward tendency. Flour is from $7 25 to 9 00 quintal, 6 months. Copper had advanced, owing to the rise in Europe; it is now from 27 to 29 1/2. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 42 1/2@42 1/4; on United States, 7 @8 prem.

F. W. E.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of President MIRAMON's Troops at Soledad.

Approach of the Liberals Toward the Capital.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, March 12.

The steamship *Tennessee* is below, with Vera Cruz dates of the 9th instant.

A battle had been fought near Cordova, and the left wing of MIRAMON's army was completely routed by the Liberals. MIRAMON lost one hundred men killed, three cannon, three hundred muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition.

General DEGOLLADO was preparing to march on the capital with ten thousand men.

The Liberals had captured Guanajuato and Aguascalientes.

The arrival of the brig *Minatitlan* at New-Orleans furnishes dates from Tampico and the northern States of the Republic to Feb. 26. The most active preparations for prosecuting the civil war continued in the Liberal camp, and with this object Governor GARZA had himself resolved to take the field. We notice his name among the passengers by the last British steamer for Vera Cruz, from which we infer that he is first to give the benefit of his military genius and experience to that city, now most threatened. It does not appear, however, that he took down any troops with him.

During the absence of Gov. GARZA, Senor D. ANTONIO TREVINO will act as Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. In delivering up, temporarily, his civil trust, Gen. GARZA says he does it with the object of devoting himself exclusively to service in the field, in the Constitutional cause. In his letter of acceptance, Gen. TREVINO recommends him "to the God of battles."

In the meantime, the war is also to be prosecuted with renewed vigor all through the interior. Among other things, the Tampico papers notice the arrival at that port of a large amount of ammunition, some 5,000 cannon balls, for the army of the North, and what is not a little surprising, from Vera Cruz, now so hard pressed herself.

The Tampico papers manifest considerable alarm as to the result of MIRAMON's expedition, as well they might, though they consider Vera Cruz in the most perfect state of defence. "More than 4,000 men," says the *Prisma*, "can be concentrated there at a moment's notice, in case of attack, without including the commands of LEAVE and TRIAS, or the army of Oaxaca, numbering 1,400 men, now before Orizaba." All counted, then, the Liberals have, for the defence of the city, and keeping MIRAMON in check, about 6,000 available troops. On the other hand, the *Prisma* does not think that more than 1,500 men can be spared from the cities now held, only at the point of the bayonet, by the Reactionary party, and that MIRAMON will have to depend almost entirely upon the army with which he set out from the capital.

The papers contain full official reports of the recent engagements in the States of Zacatecas and Aguascalientes. They are in the usual pompous style of all Mexican papers, especially when they have a victory to report; but there is little in them not already published, except lists of the killed, wounded and prisoners.

Among the prisoners who fell into the hands of the victorious army at Aguascalientes was Gen. ISIDRO ESPARZA, one of the most noted chiefs of the Church military party, who has since suffered death.

Quarantine Meeting in Richmond County—A Committee Appointed.

On Saturday evening, a public meeting of the citizens of Richmond in favor of the removal of Quarantine, was held at the house of Mr. JAMES DUNCAN, in Castleton. Mr. BARNUM presided, and Mr. WILLIAM H. ALLEN was appointed Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, remarking that the bill pending before the Assembly for the removal of Quarantine, from some strange and unknown cause, had been lingering, with but little progress, since the commencement of the present session of the *Legislature; that the interests of every citizen* called for some immediate action in relation thereto; and that, therefore, the citizens should resolve upon some effectual procedure to meet the emergencies of the case.

Sundry speeches were made by Dr. MATHER, Health Officer of Castleton, Mr. DOWNEY and others, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the continuance of the Quarantine on our shores for another season, and respectfully solicit of the Honorable the Legislature to pass a law which shall effect its speedy removal.

Resolved, As we verily believe that the Quarantine is a nuisance in point of law, in constituting Commissioners, and in making large appropriations, for the removal of Quarantine, has acted in good faith relative to our prayers and best interests; and that the only reason why such acts have not been effectual in riddling us of the establishment has been inefficiency, or something worse, on the part of the present Board of Commissioners, in order to expedite the performance of the several acts for removal.

2. That we have entire confidence in the persons who have recently been appointed as Quarantine Commissioners, and that we heartily and publicly tender our thanks to Gov. MORGAN for the good judgment which he has exercised in disposing of the "old Commission" and creating a new one.

3. That we entirely eschew all and every disposition to meddle with Executive appointments, and that the "removal" which we desire is not that of the present Health Officer, but of the Quarantine.

4. That a Committee of three persons be appointed by the Chair to proceed to the Steamship *Esmeralda* now lying off the Hon. ROSSER CHEESEMAN, Jr., with a request that he shall lay the same before the House and the Senate, and to take such further steps as they deem proper in relation to the great question of "Removal."

In compliance with the last resolution, the Chair appointed the following persons as a Committee to visit Albany, viz.: Wm. H. ALLEN, Esq., Dr. MUNDY, and B. DOREMUS, Esq. The Committee was empowered to add to its numbers.

On motion, the retiring Committee were requested to draft a memorial, to procure signatures thereto, and to present the same to the Legislature, asking for the removal of Quarantine.

The Registry Law—Senator Mather's Report.

In the State Senate, March 10, Mr. MATHER, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Registry bill introduced by Mr. JOHNSON, made an adverse report. The points were as follows:

1. The proposed Registry law would be a violation of the Constitution of the State—as it would demand of the elector qualifications, without the possession of which the Constitution has declared he "shall be entitled to vote."

2. The proposed law would not prevent frauds upon the suffrage, but rather furnish machinery which would facilitate their commission.

3. In the rural districts such a law is entirely unnecessary, and in large cities it would utterly fail to answer the purpose of its enactment.

4. The proposed Registry law would increase the expenses, and consequently the taxation of every town in the State.

5. The proposed law would place additional burdens upon the electors, subjecting them to inconvenience and taking their time in complying with its provisions.

6. The proposed registry law, by its obstacles in the way of the exercise of the right of suffrage, would prevent many legal voters from depositing their ballots.

7. The law proposed, in addition to the objections already enumerated, would prove annoying and become odious to the people—especially of the rural districts, where its restlessness, expensiveness and inconveniences would be very apparent—and its early repeal will follow its enactment. In the words and in the language of Governor SEWARD, "*the registry proposed would be subject to all the objections heretofore urged against fraudulent votes, without the compensating advantage of preventing the commission of any crime which would be perpetrated at the polls.*"

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. MATHER.

Obituary.

D

through their carelessness to get a much less sum? Of course, and better suited to their cases. The amendment was adopted nearly unanimously at 10 P. M. Let us hope it will meet with what they have not yet heard.

FISHING-POLES IN NEW-YORK BAY.—Governor Kemble, noticed that bill to permit lessees of New-Utrecht to set poles and stakes in certain portions of New-York Bay, from which they are now prohibited by the Act of 1857, assigns the following reasons for his objections: "If the Harbor Commissioners should exercise the power given to them, the utmost that they could do would be to carry the line so far out as to leave a channel at the Narrows. Should this be done it would perhaps be doubtful whether the inhabitants of New-Utrecht would not have the power to place stakes entirely across the channel directly at the Narrows. My objections to this bill are briefly that it gives rights that ought not to be granted so easy and without control, and which I feel sure would not have been granted had the members of the Legislature examined the bill more carefully, and were more fully acquainted with the locality. But if granted to any one, the grant should not be limited to the inhabitants of a single town, and should be distinctly defined by unambiguous provisions.

CHARGE OF ABANDONMENT AGAINST POSTMASTER WILSON.—Mrs. Maria B. Wilson made an affidavit before the Mayor, Recorder, setting forth that her husband, Officer Jesse H. Wilson, of the Second Precinct, who stands charged with being connected with a house of prostitution in Canal-street, abandoned her last Monday, and she was obliged to go to the disreputable house, No. 464 Canal-street, to support herself and the lower part of which was kept by a woman named Rosenberg, and the lower part by Policeman Wilson, who lived with a woman named Margaret Stevens. Mrs. Wilson further stated that she had heard that Policeman Wilson intended to go to California if she had him arrested, and she asked that a warrant be issued for his arrest. She was sent to Justice Welsh, who declined to issue a warrant for the policeman's arrest, because he had not been away from her long enough to justify his apprehension on a charge of abandonment.

MOCK AUCTION CASES DISPOSED OF.—Several mock auction cases were disposed of by the Mayor, yesterday. The amounts lost by the duped ones in these cases varied from $10 to $100. Alonzo S. Hopkins, of No. 128 Broadway, was the party complained of in all the cases except one, in which the complainant, of No. 60 Broadway was charged with embezzling a small sum out of $65. In each case the auctioneers were committed to prison for want of bail to answer.

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[illegible] the Tombs, whence he was released on Saturday on $1,000 bail. Mr. Jeremiah Young, of Canal-street, became his surety. The complainant, who is a very beautiful woman, it is said, had not lived with her husband for some time previous to his marriage with Miss Spencer. The accused admits the charge, but alleges that the second marriage was performed while he was under the influence of liquor, and was not considered by him to be a bona fide marriage. It is said that the clergyman who performed the ceremony received as a fee for his services a three-dollar counterfeit bill wrapped around a penny. The house where the marriage took place is the somewhat notorious "Venus Bloom Depot," kept by a Mrs. Spencer, who is the widow of the [illegible] clown, Sylvester Spencer, commonly known as Sylo Spencer. It was a daughter of the widow Spencer, named Sarah, who acted the part of bride.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—As John Curin, who resides in the upper part of the Twentieth Ward, was on his way home, at a late hour Saturday evening, he was intercepted, knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and his porte-monnaie, containing $15 in bills and gold. Quickly recovering from the blow he received, he pursued the robber, soon captured him, and recovered his property. The prisoner gave his name as Samuel Lattin, aged 21, and business that of a blacksmith. Justice Bosworth, of the Fourth District Police Court, locked him up for trial. Two freed negroes on Saturday night attacked an Irishman in Baxter-street, and robbed him of $12. George Brooks, one of the culprits, was subsequently arrested and locked up in the Tombs.

YOUNG BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Six youngsters, the oldest of whom is but 15, were arrested on Saturday charged with breaking into the office of Mr. Hines, in Thirteen-street, breaking open a safe and stealing $40 in pennies and $10 in silver. They were found selling the pennies at considerable discount from their value. John Hedge and Thomas O'Neil, each 17, entered the house of Pauline Feusdman, No. 32 Henry-street, and carried away a quantity of silver ware. Michael Kelley, 15, entered with a false key the dwelling-house No. 105 Eighth-street, and carried away about $60 worth of clothing. The batch of youthful burglars were all committed for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.—Ennis Gerrens, a young German, has for some time past been taking morphine to enable him to sleep. On Saturday night he took an overdose and died during the night at the Westchester House, where he had taken lodgings. He was a clerk in Mr. Ruzzan's drug store in Fourth-avenue. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest upon the body, when the above facts were developed and a verdict rendered accordingly.

POISONED THROUGH CARELESSNESS.—Julia Burns, who resided at No. 41 Thomas-street, died yesterday from the effects of a solution of sugar of lead taken in mistake for other medicine. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

CHILD FATALLY SCALDED.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest, at No. 134 Leonard-street, upon the body of ALFRED L. HOFFMAN, a child 2 years old, who died from scalds received from the accidental upsetting of a cup of boiling coffee. Verdict accordingly.

The Body-Snatching Case.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement appeared in your paper, based upon an affidavit of FREDERICK LANE, of No. 13 William-street, before his Honor Mayor TIEMANN, to the effect that the Westcott Express Company had, without shadow of authority, taken from the steamer *Florida* a corpse, and spirited it away for the purpose of extorting a ransom from the friends. The Mayor very properly ordered the company to an immediate investigation, which resulted as follows: Mr. Gideon Simmons, one of the agents of the steamship line, appeared with Mr. WESTCOTT, and stated that we were ordered by them to take charge of and forward said body; that it was directed to Hamilton, Canada West; and that we accordingly delivered it to the American Express Company, No. 61 Broadway-street, which was the proper medium for forwarding it. The agents of the line acted from the purest motives, as it had remained upon the dock several hours without being claimed, and it was supposed the direction upon it was intended as an order to forward. Certainly, the Express Company had no idea of body-snatching, as violently set forth by said LANE. It happened that Police Commissioner BULLMAN was in the Mayor's Office during the investigation, and voluntarily stated that he was present on the wharf when the Express driver was ordered by Mr. MAYNARD to take charge of and forward as directed. Whereupon, the Mayor dismissed the case; and as Mr. LANE has made no retraction, we respectfully request to set the right before the public.

Truly yours, WESTCOTT EXPRESS CO.,
No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Annual Report of the City Comptroller.

INTERESTING FACTS FOR TAX-PAYERS — "THE TWENTY-FIVE-DOLLAR ORDINANCE."

Mr. WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller of Brooklyn, has recently prepared his annual statement of the financial department of the city for the last fiscal year. The Comptroller, in his communication to the Common Council, calls the attention of that body to some facts of interest, especially to tax-payers. He says the revenues for the last fiscal year have been in the aggregate all that was anticipated, and, were it not that some of the appropriations have been largely exceeded, there would not have existed the necessity of the passage of a law to enable the Common Council to pay off deficiencies amounting to some $27,000. There has been no necessity for such assistance from the Legislature since 1861, and then the authorities, as an apology for calling in such aid, changed the termination of the fiscal year from May to September. No excuse, says the Comptroller, can be offered for asking authority to make the present loan, because *every dollar of it was incurred in open violation of one of the plainest provisions of the Charter*, which reads as follows:

"And it shall not be lawful for the Common Council of the said city to borrow any money, or to enter into any contract, by which they may be compelled to pay money, except for the purposes for which they are or may be authorized to raise money by tax, and then only to an amount not exceeding the sum they are authorized by law to raise by tax during that municipal year, for the purposes for which such money may be borrowed or contract entered into."

The ordinances of the city follow this up by prohibiting any city officer from contracting debts on account of the city, unless an appropriation had previously been made for the specific purpose.

In discussing this matter the Comptroller says that it is not the amount of the deficiency but the principle involved which should arrest the attention of the authorities. If the principle will hold good in this instance, it would be equally binding if the deficiency were as large as the city debt.

The *Twenty-five Dollar Ordinance*."—The report calls attention to the abuses existing under this ordinance. By it the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies is authorized after having obtained the consent of the Mayor, to contract for repairs and supplies to the extent of $25. It not unfrequently occurs that an order is issued to John Doe to-day, directing him to furnish a certain article—say lumber for the corporation workshop—not to exceed $25 worth; on the next day or two days after, perhaps, another order is given to the same person for the same amount of material, and in this manner successive orders may be issued until sufficient quantities have been obtained for an entire year's consumption. The same system is carried on in making repairs. A fire company want an engine-house repaired. The Commissioner, under this law, has expended $75 to $100 by ordering $25 worth of work at one time. The Comptroller says: "These are not isolated cases by any means, there are a number of them (bills) on file in the Department, and it were far better that the restriction be removed, and the Commissioner allowed to contract debts as before, than see the ordinances thus evaded."

Bureau of Arrears.—The creating of a Bureau of Arrears is again urged, with the additional reasons that the Collector of Taxes will soon be called upon to receive arrears of water rents in addition to the great amount of arrears of taxes and assessments. Aside from the reasons now and heretofore urged for establishing this Bureau, the most forcible reason of all is, that under the present system there is no check kept upon the amount of arrears collected in any Department, either of the city or county.

Justices' Courts.—Of these Courts the Comptroller thus speaks: "The manner in which business was transacted in the Police and Justices' Courts up to the time of making my last report, and to which I called the earnest attention of your Honorable Body, has in a great measure been remedied: 1. By the interposition of Judge CULVER, in refusing to tax constables' bills; and, 2. By the influence of the Grand Jury, who have recently manifested a fraternal solicitude for the well-being of the Justices. These movements, being almost simultaneous, have not only corrected many abuses which heretofore existed, but have been the means of bringing thousands of dollars into the treasury which perhaps would have otherwise been diverted from its legitimate destination." He recommends that the duties of clerks be clearly defined by statutory provisions, and that the number of courts might well be reduced.

Outstanding Certificates.—The outstanding certificates, at 7 per cent. interest, payable "when the money shall have been collected and in the Treasury," amounts in the aggregate to $175,000. These certificates are issued to contractors for all classes of local improvements. The Comptroller thinks that if this system continues, and the class of city securities accumulates, it will be a serious drawback upon the revenues of the city and may eventually affect other securities of a most vital character. The payment for all contracts is recommended to be paid in cash. This would save to the assessed for local improvements of from twenty to twenty-five per cent., and would place the borrowing of money under the control of the city authorities just as

[illegible] into a reduction upon the credit of the [illegible] of $17,000 in consideration [illegible] of their patent. The Commissioners [illegible] the following notice in favor of the each [illegible]

"First. By controlling your own securities you [illegible] of the financial reputation of the city. Second, [illegible] relieve the parties assessed or taxed, and secure [illegible] a more permanent and substantial class of [illegible] improvements at a greatly reduced cost. Third, [illegible] effectually kill off a class of men who are ever ready [illegible] to take a Mortgage upon a contractor's enormous [illegible] accessities, to the great detriment of the public."

The gross receipts for the year were $3,880,459 15. The expenditures, with cash in the treasury $380,000, to [illegible] $3,862,436 66, equals the receipts. The Water Loan is now about five per cent. on the amount [illegible] and is reserved by the Assessors for the year 1859.

[illegible]—SHIPS IN MARKET.—Recently married [illegible] for the RAVEN, that is Brooklyn Saturday last, at an advanced age. An enterprising looking young manufacturer has furnished several of the ferry-boats of the Union Ferry Company, free of expense.... The work on the new ferries between New-York and the Eastern District of Brooklyn has fairly commenced, and there is a fair prospect that the assurance given by the lessees that the ferries will be in operation by the 1st of May, will be verified.... Mrs. LEE, residing at No. 154 Fourth-street, (Eastern District,) while filling a fluid lamp on Saturday evening last, was badly burned by the fluid taking fire. Her husband and her child, five months old, were burned a the same time, neither, however, seriously.... At about 2¼ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a small frame building used as an office by Messrs. HARVEY & BROWN, corner of Water and North Second-street. The fire was extinguished with a loss of only $100. Insured in the Fulton Insurance Company.... Coroner HORTON yesterday held an inquest on the body of PATRICK MANNAN, at No. 65 Main-street. The deceased was 73 years old, and a native of Ireland. A verdict of death from consumption was rendered.... A woman whose name is unknown, was run over by a horse and cart in Atlantic-street, Saturday evening, and severely injured. She was taken home by some friends who were with her at the time of the accident.... Mr. JAS. T. WELSH has been elected President of the Kings County United Cricket Club. The other officers are: *Vice-President*—W. S. LESTER, *Secretary*—T. P. STACY, *Treasurer*—H. PARKES.... The American General Committee has issued a call for primary meetings to be held in the different wards to-morrow evening between the hours of 7½ and 9½ o'clock, to elect three delegates in each to a City Convention to nominate candidates for the office of Mayor, &c., to be filled at the approaching election.... A Post-Office has been established at Little Neck, L. I., in the town of Flushing, and JAS. A. CHAPMAN has been appointed to superintend it.... There were 294 persons treated at the Eastern District Dispensary during the month of February.

MORTALITY.—There were 108 deaths during the last week in the City of Brooklyn, classified as follows: Men, 25; women, 25; boys, 30; girls, 28; adults, 50; children, 58. Males, 55; females, 53. Thirty-two were under one year old, 30 were under 20 years of age. The oldest person who died was 70 years. There were 13 between 60 and 70 years old, and 11 between 30 and 40 years of age. Diseases—Consumption took off 19, fevers 7, (of which number 7 were scarlet fever,) cancer 2, drowned 1, convulsions 7, croup 2, lockjaw 1, palsy 3, small-pox 4. The other diseases were apoplexy, bleeding of the womb, casualties, cirrhosis of liver, congestion of liver, cyanosis, diarrhœa, inflammation of the womb, premature birth—one each; aneurism of the aorta, bronchitis, disease of heart, scrofula—two each; congestion of brain, congestion of lungs, hooping cough, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of lungs—three each; debility infantile and marasmus infantile—four each; dropsy in the head 6, stillborn 6, inflammation of the brain 7. Seventy-seven were natives of the United States.

WASHINGTON-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—This society is making arrangements to erect a Lecture-room on the lot adjoining the church edifice, the present season. The new building will be constructed of brick, two stories high, and will cover the whole lot which is 20 feet front and extends back 80 feet. The front of the building will be made to correspond with the church edifice. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. HEADLEY, will deliver a course of three lectures, to commence on the 17th inst., the proceeds of which will be appropriated towards furnishing the new Lecture-room when completed. At first the Society contemplated erecting a parsonage on the front of this lot and moving the house now upon it to the rear to be fitted up for a sexton's house, but different counsels have prevailed.

FIRES.—Early Saturday morning a fire broke out in the store of CHARLES BRANDLE, No. 228 Bridge-street. Property was damaged to the value of $600, insured in the Market Fire Insurance Company. Late on Friday night a fire was discovered in a carpenter's shop on First-street, near North Tenth. The fire was extinguished without much damage to the premises by officers LYONS and VANDIKE, of the Fifth Precinct.

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Best Family Tea for $1. Call and see, at No. 193 Cumberland-street, between Fulton and Myrtle-avenue.

MACKEREL! MACKEREL! MACKEREL!
New George's Bank Codfish,
Extra Fine Cheese,
Spiced Salmon in half cans,
For sale by
GEO. C. PARKER & BROTHER, 259 Washington-street.

[Advertisement]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Appetite gone, tongue fevered, bowels inactive, unmistakable symptoms of a weak stomach and disordered liver, can be cured by a course of this unequaled tonic and anti-bilious medicine. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
We would call the attention of parties wishing to purchase farms or country residences to W. L. SEYMOUR'S Real Estate List, published in this morning's paper.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes. Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption.—WINCHESTER'S genuine preparation of Dr. Churchill's HYPOPHOSPHITES, for consumption, sold, wholesale and retail, at the sole office, No. 49 John-st., where circulars may be obtained. Price $3 per bottle. Three bottles for $8. Trade supplied.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise;
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 9 East 30th st.

The most tasty and graceful Hat in New-York is manufactured and sold by
ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Sewing Machines.—All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 163 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Leary & Co.
Leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats will this day issue the Spring style of gentlemen's hats to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.—The poison cry against hair dyes raised in Cincinnati has resulted in establishing the harmlessness and superiority of CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Hair Dye. Facts are very stubborn things to get over. See DR. CHILTON'S card at CRISTADORO'S, and be convinced. Applied privately by experienced artists at No. 6 Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Shutters and Fa[illegible] Safes, two silver-plate Jar, Depot, No. 152 Pearl-st. Will remove April 1 to No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 10 John-st.,
Manufacture stereoscopes and import the latest views, taken on glass and paper, of all parts of the world.

Hatters' Plush and Trimmings
Of every variety and EXCLUSIVE STYLES, imported and for sale low for Cash or Approved Paper, by
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Ruptures Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle-joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. CLAVEL'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

We would call the attention of parties wishing to purchase FARMS AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES to W. L. SEYMOUR'S REAL ESTATE LIST, published in this morning's paper.

Miscellaneous Items.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING IN BROOKLYN.—A lecture on Congregational Singing was delivered in the Reformed Dutch Chapel, in Harrison-street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 28, by Professor LOWELL MASON, of this City. At its close, a Committee of five persons was chosen, one from each of five Evangelical denominations, to take measures to procure a prize tract on the subject. It is the intention of the Committee to offer a premium of $50 for one which shall, in the judgment of a Committee of pastors of Evangelical churches of this City, be entitled to the award.

MOVEMENT AMONG THE GERMAN CABINET MAKERS.—Meetings of the German piano-forte makers and carvers were held on Saturday night. The former assembled at No. 231 Grand-street, the latter at the Stephen House in the Bowery. The object in both cases was the same, viz., an increase in the rate of wages. The workmen demand 15 per cent. additional, and the demand has, in several instances, been complied with. The determination was unanimously arrived at last night to keep up the agitation until the whole body of employers accede to the terms required.

SEPARATING A MAN'S WIFE AND STOCK IN TRADE.—HENRY OSEN, a German who keeps a clothing store at No. 20 Rose-street, on Saturday missed his wife and two hundred dollars worth of ready-made clothing. Subsequent inquiry developed the fact that BERNARD VAN TAIN, another German, had eloped with the missing wife and carried with him the missing garments. The lost clothing was found, but not the lost wife. VAN TAIN was locked up in the Tombs by Justice CONNELLY.

CHILD REMOVED OUT OF A THIRD-STORY WINDOW BY AN INSANE WOMAN.—Mrs. JULIA RENER, who resides at No. 501 Canal-street, for some time past has been subject to attacks of temporary mental aberration. On Saturday evening while suffering from one of these attacks she threw her son, a child about a year old, out of a third-story window. The child lived but a short time afterwards. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, viz., death.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD TUNNEL AT BERGEN.—Work on the Bergen Tunnel is going forward briskly. A large force of men is on the ground, and as soon as the shafts are pumped dry blasting will be resumed. The pumps are now working in the second shaft, which has a depth of something like 70 feet in it, and communicating with the greater part (some 1,200 feet) of the tunnel, furnishes a point of operation from which it will not be necessary to remove the pumping apparatus until the entire drainage is completed. Some 15 feet of water has already been drawn off.

WARM WEATHER.—Yesterday was altogether the finest day of the season, so far. Fires were a perfect discomfort, overcoats were discarded, and the evening, but little cooler than the day. Was warm and pleasant as early Summer. Immense crowds took advantage of the leisure of the day to visit the Central Park, the cars running full till a late hour. As usual on a fine Sunday, the accommodations for City railroad travel were quite insufficient.

MUTINY AND ARREST.—Five seamen, belonging to the ship *Columbia*, Capt. BRYAN, were arrested yesterday morning by the Harbor Police upon a charge of mutiny and revolt, preferred by the Captain. Their names are ROBERT TAYLOR, WILLIAM CLARK, PETER WEBER, THOMAS GOLDEN and WILLIAM FRANK. They were committed for examination by order of the United States Marshal, and will probably be brought before a United States Commissioner to-day.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—On Saturday, Coroner SCHIRMER took the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. CARSON, of No. 216 Houston-street, who was shot on Friday night by her son, WM. CARSON, as heretofore reported. She stated that the shooting was entirely accidental, and her statement was corroborated by others. It is probable that she will survive her injuries.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A WALL-STREET BROKER.—Nicholas Pedro de Young, a Wall-street broker, is charged with having passed off a worthless check for $15 on a Mr. FORREST, doing business at No. 213 Broadway. Since the passing of the check De Young has not been found. The victim of the check speculation preferred a complaint against the broker on Friday, and Justice WELSH issued a warrant for his arrest.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—The Trustees of the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church have secured eligible lots on Fourth-street, near the Washington Parade Ground, and will commence building a new church on the 1st of May. The congregation will continue worship in the old building for the present.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were received at the New-York Hospital during the week ending Friday last, 56 patients; 50 were discharged; 4 died, and 2 remain. Of the number remaining in the institution, 218 are males and 53 females.

SHARK.—Two fine sharks, the first in our waters this season, were caught Friday evening by GEORGE SHARP, of Staten Island.

THE BONNER HAT
THE BONNER HAT
THE BONNER HAT
The Bonner Hat
for
SUMMER WEAR
in
1859
Will be ready for delivery
on
SATURDAY, APRIL 9,
by
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY,
New-York.

Manufactory at Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET.

TO LET.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BOARDING.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNITURE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New-York Times, Monday, March 14, 1859.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stock Exchange—March 12.

Atch. T. & S. F.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Balt. & Ohio	39	39	39	39	39
Canada Southern	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Canadian Pacific	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Central of N. J.	93	93	93	93	93
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Chesapeake & Ohio pf.	30	30	30	30	30
Chicago & Alton	150	150	150	150	150
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	170	170	170	170
Chicago, B. & Q.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Chicago, Ind. & L.	15	15	15	15	15
Chicago, Ind. & L. pf.	45	45	45	45	45
Chicago, R. I. & P.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Chicago & W. M.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Chicago & W. M. pf.	46	46	46	46	46
C., C., C. & St. L.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	93	93	93	93
Cleveland & Canton	70	70	70	70	70
Col. Coal & Iron	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Col. Coal & Iron pf.	70	70	70	70	70
Consolidated Gas	178	178	178	178	178
Del. & Hudson	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
Del., L. & W.	160	160	160	160	160
Denver & R. G.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Denver & R. G. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Erie 1st pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Erie 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	22
Fort Wayne	160	160	160	160	160
Great Northern pf.	165	165	165	165	165
Hocking Coal	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Hocking Coal pf.	30	30	30	30	30
Illinois Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Iowa Central	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Iowa Central pf.	20	20	20	20	20
Kansas & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Kansas & Texas pf.	20	20	20	20	20
Lake Erie & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Lake Erie & W. pf.	70	70	70	70	70
Lake Shore	178	178	178	178	178
Long Island	70	70	70	70	70
Louisville & Nashville	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Manhattan Con.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	94
Minneapolis & St. L.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Minneapolis & St. L. pf.	14	14	14	14	14
Missouri Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Mobile & Ohio	23	23	23	23	23
Nashville, C. & St. L.	85	85	85	85	85
New-Jersey Central	97	97	97	97	97
New-York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
New-York & New-England	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
New-York & New-England pf.	70	70	70	70	70
New-York, Ont. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
New-York, Ont. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	40
New-York, Sus. & W.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	15	15	15	15	15
Norfolk & Western	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	45	45	45	45	45
Northern Pacific pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Ohio & Miss.	23	23	23	23	23
Ohio & Miss. pf.	118	118	118	118	118
Ohio Southern	15	15	15	15	15
Oregon Imp.	15	15	15	15	15
Oregon Imp. pf.	50	50	50	50	50
Oregon Nav.	60	60	60	60	60
Oregon Nav. pf.	80	80	80	80	80
Oregon S. L.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Oregon S. L. pf.	20	20	20	20	20
Pacific Mail	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Peoria, D. & E.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Pittsburg	170	170	170	170	170
Pittsburg pf.	180	180	180	180	180
Pullman Palace	180	180	180	180	180
Reading	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Reading 1st pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Reading 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	30
Rich. & W. P. T.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Rich. & W. P. T. pf.	50	50	50	50	50
Rock Island	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
St. L. & S. F.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
St. L. & S. F. pf.	30	30	30	30	30
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	15
St. L. & S. W.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
St. L. & S. W. pf.	18	18	18	18	18
St. L., A. & T. H.	10	10	10	10	10
St. L., A. & T. H. pf.	30	30	30	30	30
St. Paul	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
St. Paul pf.	170	170	170	170	170
Texas Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Union Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Union Pacific pf.	70	70	70	70	70
Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Wabash pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Wheeling & L. E.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Wisconsin Central	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Wisconsin Central pf.	20	20	20	20	20
Adams Express	140	140	140	140	140
American Express	110	110	110	110	110
United States Express	40	40	40	40	40
Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	110	110	110
American Tobacco	77	77	77	77	77
American Tobacco pf.	107	107	107	107	107
Commercial Cable	150	150	150	150	150
Consolidated Gas	178	178	178	178	178
Edison Electric Ill.	110	110	110	110	110
Laclede Gas	70	70	70	70	70
National Lead	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
National Lead pf.	100	100	100	100	100
North American	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Pacific Coast	70	70	70	70	70
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	110	110	110	110	110
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	90
Pacific Mail	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Pipe Line Certificates	77	77	77	77	77
Pullman Palace	180	180	180	180	180
Silver Bullion Certificates	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Standard Rope & Twine	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Sugar Refineries	110	110	110	110	110
Sugar Refineries pf.	110	110	110	110	110
Tennessee Coal & Iron	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
U. S. Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
U. S. Leather pf.	70	70	70	70	70
U. S. Rubber	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
U. S. Rubber pf.	70	70	70	70	70
Western Union	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾

The following were the bid and asked prices for mining stocks at the Stock Exchange during the past week, as compared with the previous week:

	March 5.		March 12.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alice	1	1 10	1	1 10
Breece	10	15	10	15
Brunswick Con.	1	1 10	1	1 10
Bullion	1	1 10	1	1 10
Caledonia	1	1 10	1	1 10
Challenge Con.	1	1 10	1	1 10
Chollar	1	1 10	1	1 10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1	1 10	1	1 10
Crown Point	1	1 10	1	1 10
Deadwood Terra	1	1 10	1	1 10
Eureka Con.	1	1 10	1	1 10
Gould & Curry	1	1 10	1	1 10
Hale & Norcross	1	1 10	1	1 10
Homestake	1	1 10	1	1 10
Horn Silver	1	1 10	1	1 10
Iron Silver	1	1 10	1	1 10
Mexican	1	1 10	1	1 10
Ontario	1	1 10	1	1 10
Plymouth	1	1 10	1	1 10
Quicksilver	1	1 10	1	1 10
Quicksilver pf.	1	1 10	1	1 10
Sierra Nevada	1	1 10	1	1 10
Standard	1	1 10	1	1 10
Union Con.	1	1 10	1	1 10
Yellow Jacket	1	1 10	1	1 10

The Treasury has called for redemption on April 1 $1,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds of 1881, $1,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds of 1891, and $1,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds of 1907.

The Bank of England has lost £1,000,000 bullion in each department in the past week, and the total bullion is now £19,963,565, showing an increase of £202,394 when compared with the preceding return.

The London Times reports as follows of the mammoth Bloomfield Street factory and the proposed joint-stock enterprise:

"The first meeting of the Great Ship Company was held last month, and the contract therefor is the early launch of the Great Eastern. The extensive dockyard and factory at Millwall, on the Isle of Dogs, are nearly completed, and the machinery is now being erected. The entire establishment will be one of the most complete in the world, and will cover an area of 20 acres. The Great Eastern will be 680 feet long, 83 feet beam, and 30 feet deep, and will have a tonnage of 24,000 tons. She will be propelled by a single screw, driven by engines of 8,000 horse-power, which will be supplied with steam from 12 large boilers. The vessel will be built of steel throughout, and will be fitted with every modern appliance for the comfort of passengers. She will be divided into 12 watertight compartments, and will be lighted throughout by electricity. She will be capable of steaming 14 knots an hour, and will be specially adapted for the Australian trade. She will have accommodation for 800 first-class passengers, 1,000 second-class, and 1,000 third-class. The estimated cost of the vessel, including the dockyard, machinery, and fittings, is £1,500,000. The directors are Sir John Pender, Mr. Andrew Clarke, Mr. Edward Watkin, Mr. Alexander Siemens, Mr. Cuthbert Quilter, Mr. Arthur Wilson, Mr. Thomas Brassey, Mr. Charles Bright, Mr. Henry Fowler, and Mr. Alexander Siemens, jr. The bankers are the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, and the solicitors are Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co. The engineers are Messrs. Siemens Brothers & Co., Limited, and the contractors are Messrs. Siemens Brothers & Co., Limited."

The Bank of England return for the week ending March 12 shows the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent. Compared with the corresponding week in 1897 the following changes appear: Circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £19,963,565; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last year it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount was 3 per cent; last year it was 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 2nd of February gives the following comparisons, when compared with the previous week:

	Feb. 26.	Mar. 5.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Deposits	£1,910,784	£1,917,178	£6,394	
Other Deposits	27,305,264	27,305,264		
Other Securities	19,350,760	19,350,760	182,706	
Government Securities	16,004,147	15,821,441		182,706
Notes reserved	18,826,080	18,623,686	176,606	
Coin & Bullion	27,931,784	27,728,390	176,606	
Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities	47 1/16	46 15/16		1/16
Bank rate	3 per cent.	3 per cent.		

The returns from the Bank of England for the week ending the 5th of February show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 12th of February show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 19th of February show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 26th of February show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 5th of March show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 12th of March show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 19th of March show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 26th of March show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 2nd of April show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 9th of April show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th of April show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 23rd of April show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 30th of April show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 7th of May show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 14th of May show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 21st of May show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 28th of May show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 4th of June show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 11th of June show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 18th of June show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 25th of June show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 2nd of July show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 9th of July show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th of July show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 23rd of July show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 30th of July show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 6th of August show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 13th of August show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 20th of August show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th of August show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 3rd of September show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 10th of September show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 17th of September show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 24th of September show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 1st of October show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 8th of October show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of October show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 22nd of October show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 29th of October show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 5th of November show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 12th of November show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 19th of November show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 26th of November show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 3rd of December show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 10th of December show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 17th of December show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 24th of December show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £176,606; circulation, decrease £182,706; bullion, decrease £176,606; other securities, decrease £182,706; other deposits, decrease £6,394; public deposits, decrease £1,910,784; government securities, increase £182,706. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 46 15/16 per cent. The bank rate of discount remains at 3 per cent.

The following changes in the Bank of England for the week ending the 31st of December show the following changes: Total reserve, decrease £202,394; circulation, decrease £1,000; bullion, decrease £202,394; other securities, decrease £1,000; other deposits, decrease £1,000; public deposits, decrease £1,000; notes reserved, decrease £202,394; government securities, decrease £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities this week is 47 1/16 per cent; last week it was 47 11/16 per cent. The bank rate